Index to Advertise ne tis

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New-Dork Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

For EIGN .- The fisheries controversy. === Hawaiian natives object to a republic. - Senator Sherman in the North west. - Crimes in Ireland. Death of Alfred Nicocles Hennequin, the French dramatist. - The burial of Katkoff. = The wheat crops of Russia and India. == The world of London. ____ An aftront to Germany

DOMESTIC .- The yachts on the way to Marblehead. - Progress of the official count of votes in Kentucky. ____ l'erformance of " As You Like It' in the open air at Manchester-by-the-Sea. Trial of Frank M. Langston for murder at Petersburg. = Frost in New-Hampshire. == Extent of the drouth in the Northwest, = Car nel coal found in Kentucky. - Shareholders' day at Key East. Efforts to oppose Probibition in Tennessee. - Opening of bids for the new warships.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Two meetings of the creditors of H. S. Ives & Co.: nothing accomplished. = Thomas J. Mooney claims to have been the man who caused the explosion in Westminster Hall. - Arrested for setting fire to The New-Yerker Zeitung building. = Plans for the Labor Party conventions discussed. === A pestilential district in Harlem. === The Staten Island Cricket Club defeated the New-Haven Club = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) - 443sd. per ounce-73.97 cents. Stocks dull and lower under a pressure of short sales, and closing irregular.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: Fair and slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79°; lowest. 64°; average, 7034°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address. in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Secretary Whitney has been successful in securing bids from responsible firms for the new cruisers and gunboats; but the competition was not strong. It is only natural that he should feel relieved, under the circumstances, in getting the matter out of the way. It has been intimated that one of the vess be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but it is doubtful if the Government can do as well as the private firms, even when they practically make their own prices.

The closing of drains in the upper part of the city by contractors of the Buddensiek kind shows culpable negligence on the part of some of the city officials. But even worse neglect is displayed in the nursance which the Board of Health permits to exist at Madison-ave. and One-hundred-and-thirty fifth-st. The easy method of dealing with contractors usually pursued by city officials is a miserable failure. When Mayor Hewitt returns he should give this matter his attention.

If each electric light company is to be allowed to tear up the streets to lay its own conduits a Subway Commission would appear to be superfluous. But in Brooklyn one company asks the Supreme Court to construe the law to that effect. However, the electric light companies cannot be expected to wait on the Subway Commission forever. At the rate of progress these Commissioners have made in getting the wires underground there will be no visible change in the appearance of the streets, so far as they are concerned, at the end of the present century.

Trouble appears to be brewing in Hawaii between the natives and the foreigners. Race prejudice is about the only thing the King has to fall back upon. He fears that the new Constitution may open the way for a Republic, which would be a bad thing for him. He is no doubt right in his fears. The foreign population is rapidly increasing, and it is not likely to submit many years longer to the rule of an effete monarch,

The Sheriff of Cook County, Ill., seems to have a soft spot for "boodlers." He allowed McGarigle to escape, and now he has practically suspended the jail regulations for the benefit of the other "boodlers" confided to his care. They hold daily receptions and feed on the fat of the land. If Cook County does not get a new Sheriff the "boodlers" will not lok upon their sentence as a serious

Park yesterday demonstrated the absurdity movement in 1884 while a resident of this of the methods of advertising such sales pursued by the Park Commissioners. The prices obtained were ridiculously low, as only readers of "The City Record" knew anything public meetings, and was known to be in about the sale. If the intention was to confine the sale to the half dozen readers of that official sheet, it was an eminent success; but and imprisoned for life for holding certain if to secure a just return to the city for its political opinio s and writing newspaper property, then the sale was a complete failure. articles on American soil. This is a claim of

The Labor Convention to be held to-morrow at Rochester does not promise to be an im- The Administration, instead of intervening posing affair. Its chief end seems to be to actively on behalf of Po ble, has contented westen the United Labor party, which holds itself with a formal and perfunctory inquiry a convention in Syracuse next week. Governor Hill is credited with pulling the wires fate. edged that in manipulating affairs of this kind he is in his proper element. The United Labor party apparently has plenty of work and in rid ing itself of Socialists and in rid ing itself of Socialists and in the special section of the special section

find their difficulties increasing with the extension of their movement.

WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED FOR REFORM? There is no doubt about it, the free-trade wing of the Independents is very much alarmed at the possible result of Mr. Curtis's confession that Cleveland's Administration has been a failure so far as the reform of the Civil Service is concerned. Tremendous pressure has been brought to bear upon Mr. Curtis to induce him in "Harper's Weekly" to break the force of his Newport speech. That is the evident purpose of the crafty articles that have been printed in every issue of the free-trade Mugwump journals since the Civil Service League met last Wednesday. It will be interesting to observe how far Mr. Cartis will yield.

It will be impossible, however, to practise my deception upon the body of the Independents in 1888. It is a matter of small consequence whether Mr. Cleveland alumdoned his announced reform purposes because he is an intriguer and a charlatan, or because he is weak. He started out with a great flourish of trumpets as a reformer, and for months he appeared to be endeavoring to hold back the famished horde of Democratic place-holders, so that there was no question of the hostility which by far the great majority of his party felt for him. But he was steadily giving them all they asked, until now there is, as Mr. Curtis is reluctantly forced to acknowledge, as complete a partisan reconstruction of the service as is possible. There is no way to read reform in these facts, and the situation is not affected by conceding good motives to Cleveland. The practical question for the Mugwumps is this: "If Cleveland, though personally a reformer, is officially a spoilsman; if, to retain power, he must bend before his party, and if his party is an uncompromising foe to reform, what do we gain by descriing our own party?"

If Mr. Curtis weakens in obedience to the Free Traders, he must be prepared to answer this question. It is no answer to say that the reform sentiment has gained ground since 1884. Of course it has. Every good sentiment gains ground as fast as it gains circulation. But has it gained ground in the statutory extension of its principles? Not much. It gained so much ground under Grant and Haves that it became a law. It gained so much more ground under Arthur that the law was built up and broadened immensely and made a powerful resistant to spoilsmen. All this was accomplished by the Republican party in the teeth of a practically unantmous Democratic opposition, And neither Grant nor Hayes nor Garfield was elected on the Civil Service issue. But Cleveland was, according to the Mugwump view. That was the supreme purpose of his election. And yet, what ground has been gained since? Mr. Curtis sums up the situation when he says that Mr. Cleveland's party traditions have overwhelmed him and an unprecedented opportunity" has been lost.

In the light of these facts, it hardly seems grateful for the League reformers to class the party which has thus practically engraven the sentiment into law with the party that has bitterly opposed it, and to say that "existing parties will not accomplish reform. The Republican Legislatures of Massachusetts and New-York have written the reform in their statute books and kept it there despite the fact that in this State every Democrat in the Assembly with three exceptions voted to wipe it off. The late Republican Convention in Ohio has paved the way for its adoption there, while in the Democratic Conventien it was denounced by the very occupant of the chair. The Republican tendency in every State is in favor of the reform and the Democratic tendency against it. And yet it unquestionably will be difficult of accomplishment if those who profess to have its interests closest at heart join hands with those who despise and hate it.

A CITIZEN'S RIGHTS ABROAD.

Secretary Bayard attached great importance to the principle involved in the Catting case. An American citizen publishing a newspaper in Mexico was tried and imprisened there for a libel on a rival editor published in the United States, Secretary Bayard displayed great energy in this case. In his letter of July 27, 1886, to the American Minister he declared that "the United States could not assent to or permit the existence of such extra-territorial force to be given to Mexican law, nor their own jurisdiction to be so usurped, nor their own local justice to be so vicariously executed by a foreign Government." The Secretary considered the case to be one of extreme importance and sent a special envoy to Mexico to report on the law ed the facts. The President in his last message took an equally serious view of this claim of extra-jurisdiction, remarking that the admission of such a pretension would be attended with serious results, invasive of the jurisdiction of this Government and highly dangerous to American citizens in foreign "Therefore," he added, "I have denied it, and protested against its attempted exercise, as unwarranted by the principles of law and international usages."

The Administration's interest in this subject seems to have been short-lived. The same principle of extra-territorial jurisdiction is involved in the Pouble case in an aggravated form; and the State Department has neither repeated its protest nor taken active measures for the protection of an American citizen whose rights have been wantonly assailed by the Spanish authorities. Pouble is a naturalized American who was arrested in Cuba and subsequently sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor. He was travelling at the time with an American passport, and at the trial there was no allegation by the Crown officials that he violated any provision of law while in Cuba, The offences for which he was punished were committed while he was on American soi! and were alleged to be solely of a political nature. He was charged with having insti-The sale of Southdown sheep in Central gated or aided the Aguero revolutionary city, but there was no direct evidence of his complicity in the movement. He edited a newspaper here, sometimes made speeches at sympathy with the cause of Cuban independence. Practically, he has been convicted extra-territorial jurisdiction much more monstrous than that involved in the Cutting case, and has shown itself to be indifferent to his

agreeing on a platform. The leaders will against the island. If this be true, the Cuban authorities cannot allege that their own statutes confer the right of extra-ciritorial jurisdiction. This was the Mexican defence in the Cutti g case, and it was supported by analogous provisions in the laws of many European ountries. If Pouble's counsel are to be believed, his case is much stronger than Cutting's in its legal aspects. Apart from these technical considerations, it lies on a higher plane in international law. Cutting, a resident of Mexico, who had received a warning from the local court, printed his libel on the American side and carried it across the river. Pouble had no petty quarrel with a rival editor, did not defy a Spanish court and was not living in Cuba, He was a New-York ournalist holding strong views with reference to Cuban independence and expressing his onvictio s freely in print and inconversation, If he has been imprisoned there for his opinions and utterances while h re, it is a monstrous outrage, which the Administration should lose no time in investigating. The only sound American doctrine on this question was forcibly expressed in the Republican piatform of 1868; "No citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign Power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf."

FISHERIES QUESTIONS.

THE TRIBUNE takes pleasure in again commending the Administration's course in defending American rights in Behring Sea. The seizure of three more Canadian sealing vessels in those waters discloses a determination to enforce the exclusive privileges acquired by purchase from Russia. The news has caused consternation in Victoria, whence a large number of Canadian vessels sailed early in the season for Behring Sea. Attorney-General Garland's order discontinuing proceedings against the three vessels seized last year was naturally interpreted by Canadian fishing and scaling firms on the Pacific coast as a renunciation of the rights previously claimed and jealously guarded in those waters. A rich harvest from poaching was confidently anticipated. The Administration, warned meanwhile by THE TRIBUNE, has reconsidered its policy, and is now-acting promptly and decisively. This course is to be heartily commended in view of the rigorous enforcement of customs regulations and the Treaty of 1818 against Yankee fishermen on the Atlantic scabcard.

These seizures have been made in the landlocked Benring Sen a long distance from shore, but within the pelagic boundary defined by the treaty with Russia. The Canadian officials will probably take the ground that the vessels were captured on the high seas, since they were seized hundreds of miles from the main land. Indeed, Minister Foster already seems to have a policy of reprisals in view, for he declares that Canadian emisers will be justified in scizing the French and the Argonaut on the high seas. These are the vessels whose boats were captured by one of the craisers within the three-mile limit, as alleged by the officials. The schooners escaped; and Minister Foster now insists that they can be seized anywhere in the Atlantic. If this threat be carried out, it will be a most wanton insult to the American dag. Even a boncless Administration could not help resenting such an outrage. Jurisciction over the Atlantic Ocean has never been acquired by Great Britain, and there is no parallel between the Behring Sca seizures and the assumed right to capture American vessels anywhere on the high seas.

The Administration, we are glad to obney's dispatch to him was a severe reproof contemptuously and forcibly expressed, The Admirai acted upon his own draw their salaries. responsibility in conferring with Captain Scott | Mayor Hewitz has tried his hand at tenementand distributing printed copies of the Canill-advised. It is consoling to learn that the for municipal reform. squadron under his command will not be used hereafter as a naval reserve for the Canadian eruisers, co-operating with them against American fishermen,

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS.

Savings of the people incre's rapidly, though professional agitators tack of "starvation wages," and tarial reformers tell us that the militons are shorn to the very skin for the benefit of the monopolists. In this State returns of savings banks indicate that about \$_0,000,000 have been added to the deposits during the past six menths, and in this city alone about \$8,000,000, which is a gain of about 3 per cent for the city and between 4 and 5 per cent for the entire State. These figures represent but a part of the savings of the people, moreover. For large sums are invested every year in insurance for the protection of wives and children, or in provision for old age or disability. Other large sums are invested in building and loan associations and the erection of dwellings; other sums in the various securities of which the number of small holders constantly increases; other sums in the purchase of house lots, on which the thrifty workers hope to build houses in time, and of the deposits in National banks, a part of the increase of \$17,300,000 during the past year in the central States is of the same character. If the six milnons of people in this State have added \$20,000,000 in balf a year to their savings bank deposits, that means far more than \$7.32 for every inhabitant actually saved from the fruits of industry,

It is not to be inferred that all the savings are those of wage earners, but a large propertion of the amount saved is of that origin. The capitalist has his commercial bank account, and his securities in which he treeps unemployed money where it will return interest and profits. The manufacturer and merchant is obliged to have his active bank account, and he generally finds better profit from his surplus funds in extending and im- go. proving his business than he can get from deposits in savings banks. Investigations in Massachusetts show, it is true, that a considerable part of the aggregate eleposits are made by persons not of the laboring class, but the distinction between those who earn money by labor with the hands and with the brain, between mechanics and clerks, or bookkeepers, or professional men, or persons in salaried positions, is not one of vital importance. Yet the fact remains, and it is of the highest importance, that the savings of the wage-carners are increasing with great

A UNIQUE EMBARRASSMENT.

whose farm of three hundred acres sank four or

the lightning has struck his house he puts up will be afforded them by their own Government some rods. But what is a farmer going to do in the enjoyment of their rights. whose three-hundred-acre farm all of a sudden becomes a three-hundred-acre lake? It is an uncommonly puzzling question. As likely as not the farmer never had any luck fishing, and does not know enough about navigation to manage a not know enough about navigation to manage a in Europe and is now at Etretat, enjoying a vacation freight or passenger boat, even if he had one, before returning to this country. which he probably has not. How then is he to utilize the water that has forced itself upon him super-eding his land? Eathing establishments rarely pay, unless on the sea coast. Raising ice for the market is hazardous. Selling the output of a lake to a neighboring city for a water 1." supply requires much time and more log-rolling, terms, and have always had the highest regard for while the supply is always largely in excess of the demand-especially in Kentucky, where the natives take very little interest in water for drinking. Of course a three-hundred-acre lake would make a nice skating-park, but skating-

for the vanished soil his condition would have been tolerable. A newly opened cave, fitted up with a good band of music, stalactites, blind fish and cognate attractions is Iways popular in Kentucky at fifty cents a head, children half price, with special rates to Sunday-schools and We only see one first-rate excursion parties. consolation for him-he can swear off his taxes this fall without any trouble.

"We are disposed," remarks "The Boston Herdone rather than to reproach him for what he pily groundless, of Mr. H. M. Staoley's death. thank it for what it has done. And inde-

grip." It looks more like a grip-sack, though.

"The Chicago Tribune" is unwilling to have Sarah Bernhardt return to that city, even though she comes intending to invest in real estate, unless she is "unaccompanied by her tiger." Sarah would do well to give Chicago the go-by and put out her money in Dakota. Dakota—il the Supreme Court bench, we are mistaken "The Dakota Bell" will please speaking of the late Joi correct us-will welcome any lady or gentleman having current funds to invest in city lots, even though the speculator comes attended by all the of its popularity, his store was the rallying-point kinds of wild beasts that were represented in to procure French boots, English gatters and Rich-Nonh's Ark.

Ah yes, it is only too evident that ex-Senator comfort" of Grover Cleveland. The ex-Senator is an able and persistent hater. And then he's

"Why was it," inquires "The Voice," "that both saloon-keepers and Prohibitionists fought the Vedder bill?" That's an easy one. They both fought it for a selfish reason. The saloon-keepers because it was a check upon their business; the Prohibitionists because, although in the interest of reform, it was ententated to take the wind out of the third party movement.

"The St. Louis Globe-Democrat" thinks that it is a remarkable fact that New-York "is governed by a Common Conneil composed of twenty five members, fourteen of whom are saloon Well, there is nothing remarkable about the majority of the Board of Allermen being composed of fiquor-dealers, when the size of the Democratic majority in the city is taken into consideration. But our contemporary makes a mistake about New-York being governed by the serve, has repudiated Admirai Luce's fantastic | Common Council. About the only authority it performances at Halifax. Secretary Whit- possesses is to grant permits for street obstructions, which permits the courts refuse to recognize. The most the members have to do is to

adian coast-guard regulations. His motives let some one else take up the burden. We hope were probably annable, but his action was that he will have more patience in his efforts

> Mr. John P. St. John is open to engagements addresses. He has just filled three engagements in Massachusetts, and he says that he is engaged his hand!"
>
> "Impossible!"
>
> "I failed, and that's all there is about it."
>
> "Very strange. Did the boy have a telegram in his hand!" for seventee nights in New-York and Pennsylvania. Then he goes to California. He adds We are fighting the Republican party now. Exactly, that is what St. John is doing; and as he Republican party is in the minority in Texas, not making it worth while for anybody to pay for speeches against it there, St. John did his But there was a talking in Massachusetts. lively prohibition canvass in Texas all the same, and there is one now in Tennessee, which votes on the question in September. St. John does his hard work in States like Maine, where prohibition has existed for over a quarter of a century, but where the Republican party is in the majority.

It must be humiliating to the decent people of anada to read of the efforts of its officials to shield a convicted thief like McGarigle. At this rate Canada will be known after a while as the

The Afghan rebels who, doubtless under Russian inspiration, are driving the Ameer to his last reources, must not be confounded with the always turbulent tribes on the Turkestan border. The Ghilzais are tribes of Southern Afghanistan. beir centre of revolt is at Mizan, only about ifty miles northeast of Candahar and within eventy-five miles of Quettah. This is in the Argandab valley, far to the southward of Cabul and Herat. That the resistless tide of Russian aggression should have reached almost to the amparts of Herat, while at the same time a ympathetic flood of disaffection rolls through the southern provinces of his realm, cutting him off from the Indian frontier, may well make Abdurrahman play desperately his last card of appeal to British protection.

Out of 192 appointments in the Philadelphia postoffice under alleged Civil Service rules only we were Republicans. And yet Civil Service reformers Say that this Administration means well. From a Democratic point of view it doesit means to put none except Democrats on guard, and to accomplish this experienced officials must "The Kansas City Times" is entitled to a

leather medal for having the champion nincompeop on its staff. He editorially accuses the Republican leaders of entering into a conspiracy against the business prosperity of the country, in order to injure the Democratic Administration. This fellow probably thinks Mr. Blaine is responsible for the hot weather, and went to Europe to escape from the consequences of such baseness. Probably General Greely, of the Signal Service, is a Republican and entered into the

The Administration has revoked Capitain Scott's instructions to the American fishing fleet issued at the request of Admiral Luce. Is it prepared to substitute for the printed abstract of the Canadian It was pretty rough on that Kentucky granger claims, which three United States men-of-war have been peddling about the fishing banks, a

the State he digs himself a tornado cellar. If like to know is the extent to which protection "AS YOU LIKE IT" AMID TREES

Mr. John L. Stoddard, the well-known lecturer, has finished his summer's work of view-collecting

The Rev. Dr. John P. Newman is visiting San Writing a few days ago to a correspondent in New-

York State, Senator Sherman referred to the personal relations between himself and Mr. Blaine. "He and said Mr. Sherman, "have always been on intimate each other. We were both presented as candidates in 1850, but then some of Mr. Biaine's friends in Ohio made the fatal mistake of dividing the Ohio delegation, and refused to vote for me, but voted for Mr. Blaine. This not only descated me, but prevented the concentration of the Onlo delegation in park property has been on the decline of late years.

Obviously then, this transformation scene was very rough on that farmer. If the farm, after sinking five or six feet, had changed itself into a gold mine or an eil well, he would have had httle cause to complain, although doubtless he was trongly attached to bis three hundred acres. Even if he had been given a cave in exchange for the vanished seil his condition would have

has given that hitherto obscure town a great as a summer resort.

And now they say that Mmo. Etelha Gerster has hopelessly ruined her voice by indulging in his of funious anger.

engagement at Chautauqua and gone to Round Lake.

Mr. Labouchere apparently, like Pooh-Bah, "was born sneering." and if we cannot find some one who deserves such contemptuous attention he bestows it upon some one who does not merit it. Witness ald," "to thank the President for what he has this quite uncalled for serced, anent the rumor, haphas not done." Precisely, precisely. And just do not remember," remarks the gental Editor of "exactly what he went to Africa for; but "Truth." party for what it has not done rather than to no doubt the figure was quite respectable, for he was (or, let me hope, is) sufficiently endowed with pendence as thus made manifest is something too good for human nature's daily food.

What a load Mayor Hewitt will have off his mind when he gets through with his appointments!

Out in Chicago they don't want "boodlers" to run the city from behind prison bars. We don't like here to be manipulated from Canada; and yet we are told that John Keenan still keeps his that 'proper pride' which prevents a man from

Announcement has been made of the death of Mr. Henry Maytiew, of London. It was he who gave the name "Pupch" to the lamous journal.

Fx-Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, is visiting California. He thinks that next year Sherman and Cleveland will be the Piesidential rivals.

Secretary Lamar is said to be preparing to sit on

Speaking of the late John IL Rogers, of Bo "The Traveller," of that city, remarks that some twenty-five or thirty years ago, when at the height ards's extra sized boots of American manufacture This fact brought to the spot many very notable persons. The greeting and by-play of old friends Grady still refuses to promote the "personal as they met there made it offen a tempting place to visit. The writer remembers seeing tocre Webster, Rufus Choate, Summer, Abbot Lawrence, Chester Harding (the artist), George Tyler litgelow and many other legal eminences. Calef Justice shaw was one of the patrons of the 'corner, and Professor Weet-ster and Dr. Parkman and ex-covernor Clifford. It would be difficult to menion any prominent name-literary or professional, of that day that did not get their lea ter wear at the 'corner.' One occasion is memorable, for grouped together selecting French shoes or English gatters were the historian Prescott, the poet Longfellow, Agassiz and James Russell Lewell, and the talk was delightful. It was a good place to first a mixing doctor or Harvard professor. he poet Longfellow, or delightful, owell, and the talk was delightful. Aske to first a mi-sing doctor or Harvard professed the "corner" had a workt-wide reputation,

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

One of the regrets of the Israelites when they "in their hearts again turned buck to Egypt," was for the It is to be noted that Egypt is again becoming a land of onion culture. Large quantities are yearly shipped to Europe from Alexandria and other ports. A few years ago the trade hardly existed, while in two months of last year alone 14,000 tons were shipped to Liverpool.

Politeian—If you people don't like the candidates we nominate why don't you attend the primaries and shape things to suit yourselves?

Citizen—I can't affort it.

"Did you ever try!"

"Ves. three times, and had my pocket picked cach time."—Omaha Word.

The pilot is the most friendly man in the world. He ets a steamer without asking the captain to

Omaha Amareur—You said I could take instantaneous pictures with this camera. It's a fraud.

Dea er—No, i said it would take groups and slowly noving objects. I did not warrant it to take a acchorse or a campon ball.

"well, I tried it on a messenger boy and failed."

"No, he was going to his dinner."
"Oh!"—(Omaha World.

Boston seems to be the paradise for female stock gamblers. At one of the bucket shops patronized by the fair sex over a hundred ladies can be seen daily gesticulating wildly with cheer, sob or laugh, as the case may be, and occasionally also fainting—

"The Houston (Tex.) Herald" pictures the heights of moral courage as follows : one's mind naturally reverts to the drummer, the sewing machine agent and the lightning rod man, but all these fade into unutterable insignificance when compared to the young man who can calmly sit in courch by the side of his "best girl" and never drop a nickel in the missionary box.

The "belle of the season" has appeared ubiquit-

Charges of disturbing the peace were made by a New-Orleans policeman against a brass band that was out serenading. The charges failed, as a matter of course, because it was the intention of the leader of the band simply to make music; but how is a policeman to know when he hears the noise !

At the Mantattan Club; Gorger-Did you have a good dinner at Smith's Guzzler - Yes, I had a good dioner, a first-rate dinner sherry, Chablis, Larose, ficaune, Roman punch,

gne and cognae. Gorger-What did you cat? Guzz'er-Eat? Gad! I've forgotten.— Town Topics.

"What is that pieter there, son!" asked a New-Jersey rater who was visiting his city relatives.
"That is Ajax derying the Lighthing."
"Well, Fil be derned. Fil bet a cookie that he well, Fil be derned. Fil bet a cookie that he of the derived it rewards, not if he was in a State of New-Jersey."—(Merchant Traveller.

THE UTAH SITUATION STATED MATHEMATI-CALLY. From The Detroit Tribune.

The difference between a Gentile and a Mormon the difference between addition and multiplicate THE SIN IS IN PEING FOUND, OUT.

From The Bochester Lemocrat and Chronicie, He (Admiral Luce) is undoubledly following out He (Admiral Luce) is undoubledly following out his in-tenezions. Secretary Whitney's "alvide might not have been given if an enaracter of Admiral Luce's work had not been published and discussed by the newspaper press. Publicity has undoubtedly spoiled a beautiful scheme for surrendering the American case. Publicity spoiled the battle-flag order and brought the President great humiliation.

GEORGIA HAS THE BEST OF THE JOKE. An interesting performance just now is the fun-lich High Tariff Georgia is polding at Free Trade-ntucky over the recent election in the latter

RIGHTLY GUESSED THE FIRST TIME. From The New-York World.

From The New York World.

In 1886 Virginia dected six Republican Congressmen and three Democratic, and the total vote left the Democracy in a minority of about 21,000 in the State. The Republic ans. besides his, gained Congressmen in several object Southern States. Now the Kontocky Democrats deplay an indifference to party to an exist which has just rendered the loss of the State probable. If this does not show that the South is not so reflatly "solid now as it has been for some years, what does it stow?

CONUNDRUM FOR MUGWUMPS.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, Mass., Aug. S .- The monotone

of life is tedious everywhere, but it sometimes becomes

THE PLAY AT MANCHESTER-BY-THF-SEA

ART AND NATURE SKILFULLY COMBINED BY MUA AGNES BOOTH SCHOEFFEL AND HER BRILLIANT

ASSOCIATES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

a grievous burden in a summer hotel at the seaside.

Anything that will break the monotony of life is, therefore, welcome and precious, even in such a charming place as this, and this is a place of exceptional interest and comfort. Manchester, as perhaps some of your readers do not know, lies on the sorth side of Cape Ann, about twenty five miles nort east of Eoston. Its shore, while less rugged and less romantie than those of Gloucester and Rockport, which lie at the extremity of the cape, is hallowed by a charm of placecul beauty such as may well endear it to every lover of picturesque scenery at once serene and bold. The old village is a cluster of home-like houses, strung apon the turnpike, or ancient stage road which winds around the base of a gentle declivity at some distance from the ocean. A new viriage, compared of scattered villas, has sprung up nearer to the sea, and of this the centre is the Masconomo Heuse, built in 1878 by the late Junius Brutus Booth. Its situation is uncommonly fine. It is a ong, low, red, spacious cruciform building with corridors and many rooms in it, and the ocean winds sweep freely through it in every part. Its shore front faces almost west and look toward the old village bosomed among distant trees across a noble green lawn fully six hundred feet square on the remote margin of which is a dense fringe of bushes and small trees. At the right is a long, dusky Mr. Will Carleton, the poet, has concluded his thicket, at the left is a promontory, a spiended mass of gnaried rock projecting into the ocean. In front beyond the screen of bushes is a sumptuous beech, and beyond that, softly breaking the ocean line, are three or four rocky islands anchored in Byron's blue crystal or the deep. In the distance rolls the Atlantic, and here it breaks constantly upon these shores with the long eloquent roll of the sea's incomparable music. Every breeze that fans your face comes laden with briny odor, mingled with the breath of pines, and as you look from your window across the lawn, your gaze dweils delighted on waves of nodling gorden rod and an infinite wilderness of dancing silver waves. Such a retreat may well be called lovely. But experience has taught some of us that the loveliest piaces in the world lose much of their enchantment when they are overwhelmed by numbers

and by fashion. For the full enjoyment of them you must either be alone or alone with the one chosen com rate of your heart. The presence of many persons at once causes constraint, and the sequence of constraint is artince and dolness. The project of giving a dramatic performance upon the lawn of the M-sec House was accordingly more than commonly felici ou-It was started by Mrs. John B. Schooffel, that dis-tinguished and brilliant actress, Agnes Booth, whose career of twenty-two years upon the New-York stage has not only made her famous, but much enceared her to troops of friends in the capital. The execution of it has exacted great care and labor from many persons They ought a-suredly to be well pleased with the re-Nothing could have been arranged better calculated than this to dispel the chili of self-conscious side pilgrim at the fashionable summer hotel. The bare announcement of it sufficed to inspire universal interest in this region. Boston, in all cuitivated circles, quickly became excited. For many days this hotel has been crowded. At dawn this morning the town was awake. Special trains have come hither from the city of the golden dome, and carriage of all descriptions, among them some superb coaches. Equestrian aristocrats, whose dashing entrance made indeed a radiant spectacle, have streamed upon this point from every quarter, increasing the great throng of eager and happy spectators thus suddealy furnished with something to care for and to do. At least one thousand people have seen the performthis country, upon the green turf and under the shade of melancholy boughs. It is the first of comedies and the most lovely of pastoral plays in any language and a perfectly pastoral representation of it was ac counted feasible and likely to please. The experiment was long ago made in England, under the direction of the late Mr. Godwin, and made with success, man has done, a woman certainly may do. The word of Agnes Booth was sufficient to attract a noble cohort of workers, and no success of this kind elsewhere car have exceeded that which has crowned her labors and those of her spirited associates in this performance The day has been perfect; a day of bright sunshine

clear blue sky, cool breezes and generally tranquit weather. The winds were hushed, the waves rolled in gently and made scarce an audible murmur on the sandy beach. It had been feared that the crash of breakers and the rustle of boughs would drown the voices of the actors, but in the delicious calm almost every word was heard distinctly all over the marques tent which served for a theatre. The musical part of "As You Like It." which is often slighted, was now rendered with exceptional care and with an effect of rare beauty. The leading vocalist was Lillian Conway a handsome creature with a rich voice and a due sense of the sentiment alike of the situation and the music. H. C. Barnabee, W. H. McDonald, C. R. Adams, G. W. Want, F. W. Knowles, C. T. Buffum, T. L. White and J. K. Barry united in "The Deer song." The effect of the hunters' horns in the distance was especially delightful. At times the whole woodland seemed full of flying echoes, at once inspiriting and softly melodious. It happens that this particular music is better for the open air than for any inclosure, and as it was superbly one, this part of the representation may well be perfect.
An audit-rium had been made by increasing under

canvas a central tract of the fawn about one hundred feet square. In this were ranged upward of twelve hundred seats. The stage, showing the Wood of Ara grove of about a hundred trees, many of which were planted full grown for the effect. No carras was used here. At the back appeared the dense copso which is the southern margin of the lawn. The dressing rooms were tents closely maked with goen ooughs. Nothing could have been better devise, for a rural stage. The judgment and taste of Mrs. Agnes Booth Schoeffel in this were conspicuously shown and the expeditious artist had most efficient help from Mr. the expeditious artist had most efficient help from Mr. Schoeffel, William Seymour, Stage Manager G. W. Floyd, Edward Morse, carpenter, and Charles Kelly property man of the Boston Park Theatre. The band of twenty-five pieces was led by J. Braham. The comedy contains reasons why the seene should be laid in France about the time of Charles the Eighth,

be laid in France about the time of Charles the Eighth, but its foliage, flowers and atmosphere are distinctly Warwickshire. The scene to-day revived memories of many noods along the Avon. The piece was dressed in costumes from the wardrobe of Rose Coghi n, who played Rosslind. The performance has long been distinguished. It was to day remarkably brilliant with that abounding life and expliciting sense of woman's power and beauty which certainly the poet intended to embody. It is a gleeful Rosslind not a passionate one, and it is more human than poette. This view of the character was well founded, and the execution was one, and it is more human than poetic. This view of the character was well founded, and the execution was expert and vigorous. The lithe figure, the sweet face, the voice in which there is not one note of sorrow and the free bearing of one accustomed to woods, main this a very charming image of Shakespeare's ideal of female eachantment. Agnes Booth had a prodigious welcome as Adurey. He signal ability is more completions than ever when one thinks of her power in characters of passion, her telletty in burle-que and now her fine assumption of rustic awkwaruness, comio without carelessness and rich with beauty while recisless of all adornment and grace. It is a perfect less of all adornment and grace. It is a periods Audrey. Frank Mayo greatly interested me as Jaques. There is mind in everything that he does. This performance had a rich background of thought, experience and suffering, a solid libre of character such as one seldom sees. The "seven Ages" was spoken wat such discretion and authorit, as I have heard and seen no man impart to it since the part was bereaved of that great actor, James W. Wallack, it. Waltack. jr.
The social value of the result in this case is not

to be doubted. A great, reflued and merry a secu-brage was convened for a good purpose, and it was impressed by a nuent and sweet derivery of some of the most delicious verses in Shakespeare, pleased by capital acting under novel circumstances, incol-away for a time from the durance of fron-bound coaby capital acting under novel circumstances, inced away for a time from the distance of fron bound coarventomants and once more reminded of serious, of high mental, spiritual unscussions picasures, which as things go in the current theatrical world, are but foo often neglected. There never is any need of flusion when we would study the sweet picture of human nature and the ideal pre-cuted together. The former furnithese a standard of fact by which the latter can be measured. Thus, its effect upon the imagination is not to create or deepen an invited but to dispel it. Dr. Johnson thought that the enumeration of the choughs and crows, the samphire man and the fishers in shakespeare's line description of the cliff of Dover sorre but to counteract the vast effect of the downward' prospect. It should be all precipies, so he was pleased to say, and he estremed Congreve's famous lines in "The Mourning Brads" is superior strain of life. To rane in the dust-leap of trivial experience—the plays that transfigure reality are the plays that brighten and refresh, teaching is show to play our parts and keeping us playing them well.

Upon the art question that is suggested by this and by all kindred efforts to environ and saturate poetry with the dress of nature, it is not needful to catend many words. The truth is on the surface. The accusal connot take the place of the kieal. Nature and the transfigured interpretation of nature wees presented simultaneously can produce no other effect that that of discord. It may seem strange at first that the literal should not consort with the ideal, but that the literal should not consort with the ideal, but it is true. Fancy the actual Roman streets in Ar-